

# PRESIDENT CONFERS WITH COL. HOUSE

**Stops at Roslyn, L. I., on His Way to Summer Home at Cornish, N. H.**

## FIRST-HAND IMPRESSION OF SITUATION IN EUROPE

**Host of Mr. Wilson Just Back From Trip Which Included London, Paris and Berlin.**

NEW YORK, June 24.—President Wilson, en route from Washington to his summer home at Cornish, N. H., stopped today at Roslyn, Long Island, to spend the day with his intimate friend, Col. E. M. House, and to receive at first hand the latter's impressions of the war situation in Europe and the developments of the present phase affecting the United States.

Col. House, ten days home from a four-month trip that carried him to London, Paris and Berlin, greeted the President warmly at the little station at Roslyn, and took him by automobile immediately to his country estate, where they were to spend the day, free from interruption by visitors, in discussing Col. House's trip and his conferences abroad with high officials of the warring powers.

The President and Col. House were left alone and sat for a while in the shade of the broad veranda, screened from the roadway by towering trees and shrubbery, apparently in earnest conversation. Presently they rose and went for a stroll, unattended, over the estate, the walk taking in vineyard, pergola, where they entered and sat down. During the stroll through the vineyard the President and Col. House appeared to be engrossed in their discussion.

### President Asks Many Questions.

The President asked many questions and listened in silence for long periods to Col. House's replies. No part of their conversation was divulged, but it was generally known to members of the President's party that the topics were the European war, the developments, the attitude of foreign governments toward the United States, how the masses of the warring nations regarded the struggle and the prospects for peace.

What Col. House had told the President was gained from a letter he had written June 14 from Roslyn, which began January 30, when he sailed from New York and ended with his return here June 14 from Roslyn. During his stay abroad Col. House visited Sir Edward Grey, the British minister of foreign affairs, and after a month's stay in London, departed for Paris, where, it was reported, he delivered a letter from President Wilson to President Poincaré of France. From Paris Col. House went to Berlin. He was received there by Ambassador Gerard, and after a two-day stay, called on the German imperial chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg. He then returned to Paris and later to London. During his trip abroad he was several times reported that he was visiting the President Wilson's personal emissary, but this was denied both by the President and Col. House.

### Conferred on Mexican Crisis.

It was recalled in connection with the President's visit today that he had conferred with Col. House before the Mexican crisis of 1914. The information placed before the President by Col. House then was believed to have been considered carefully by the President in formulating his policy toward Mexico.

Col. House, as a citizen of Austin, Tex., was familiar, to a great degree, with the problems of the Mexican crisis. He extended his hand during his recent tour of European capitals have afforded him the opportunity to become familiar with the problems whose solution is now being sought in the European war. President Wilson's high regard for him and his views was emphasized by the greeting today at the railroad station, which was cordial and extremely friendly.

After spending the entire forenoon in uninterrupted conversation with the President, Col. House was accompanied by the President's son, Mr. John G. Wilson, to the White House. The afternoon was to be devoted to a reception of the President's favorite pastime, golf, or an automobile trip over the Long Island roads. Tonight the President is expected to resume his trip to Cornish, N. H.

Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the President's son-in-law, accompanied by his daughter, Margaret Wilson, his daughter, who was in New York, expected to join him at Roslyn later in the day.

### One of Guard Weds.

Accompanying President Wilson north when he left here after midnight last night were a bride and groom. They were Mr. and Mrs. John G. Wilson, the latter one of the President's personal guards. They went to Alexandria, yesterday afternoon with Miss Johanna Hendrick of this city and they were married by Rev. J. W. Duffey, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They arranged to spend their honeymoon in Cornish, where Mr. Wilson will remain during the stay of the President.

Mr. Wilson was formerly a clerk in the Treasury Department, and his engagement to Miss Hendrick has been known for some time. The wedding, however, was hastened that the bride might be with her husband in Cornish.

### U. S. SHIP GARGOYLE HELD.

**Prize Court at Alexandria, Egypt, Issues Writ Against Tanker.**

LONDON, 12:02 p.m., June 24.—A dispatch from Alexandria, Egypt, to the United States government was sent to the prize court yesterday. It has been issued against the American steamer Gargoyle.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The Gargoyle is owned and operated by the Vacuum Oil Co. At the company's office it was said today that the ship's captain had advised them by cable of her seizure several days ago, but no reason has as yet been given by the British government. The Gargoyle carried a cargo of bulk oil consigned to Alexandria. She left New York May 11.

### First U. S. Submarine Scuttled.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 24.—The first submarine boat purchased by the United States government was sent to the prize court yesterday. It has been issued against the Holland 7. The little craft, only a mile compared with the submarines now making their way in Europe, was hauled out of Delaware river and will be broken up for the material that is in it. The submarine was completed in 1900 and cost \$150,000.

# VICTIMS OF QUAKE START TO REBUILD

**Escape of Great California Irrigation Gates and Levees Surprises Engineers.**

## ANOTHER LIKE SHOCK WOULD WRECK WORKS

**Damage to Imperial Valley Towns Amounts to \$1,500,000—Eight Dead, Twenty Hurt.**

EL CENTRO, Cal., June 24.—Another slight earthquake shock was felt here at 5:30 a.m. today. It shook bricks from the Masonic Temple and various other buildings ruined or damaged by the series of shocks Tuesday night.

EL CENTRO, Cal., June 24.—People of the various towns affected by a series of earthquakes during the last thirty-six hours began today the work of reconstructing wrecked and damaged buildings, which represented a property loss of approximately \$1,500,000.

At Calexico, Mexicali, Heber and in this city military rule is still in force. Streets were rapidly cleared of the debris of fallen walls and scattered glass. All of the buildings declared unsafe were roped off and soldiers kept the people out of the danger zones.

The dead at Mexicali number eight, four Americans and four Mexicans. The number of injured is placed at a score.

The four shocks felt yesterday occurred between 4 and 11:45 a.m. The quakes were attributed to disturbances at Black Butte, an extinct volcano at the head of Volcano lake. The tremors appeared to have come from the south of the city of lower California. Volcano lake and Laguna Salada, on the south side of the Colorado mountains, were greatly disturbed. The level at Volcano lake was reported safe today.

### Damage to Towns.

The damage in the different cities is placed as follows: El Centro, \$750,000; Calexico, \$150,000; Heber, \$60,000; Mexicali, \$50,000. At Brawley, Holtville and other smaller towns the total damage is estimated at \$200,000 more.

Two more shocks were felt last night following the first three. The shocks occurred in three places last night, but the damage from these and the shakes was slight.

No fissures were caused by any of the earthquakes, but the damaged buildings were twisted and crumpled.

The damage to the vast irrigation systems of the Imperial valley, which supply 400,000 acres, is considered comparatively slight and will be repaired at once.

The intake of the Colorado river, near Yuma, and the headway at Sharps are reported safe, although the Sharps headway, which was involved in the quake, is being watched closely.

The water may be shut off at Hantow, near where the Colorado river crosses the international boundary, southwest of Yuma, in order to repair the damage to the waste way, but if it is, the water will be shut off more than thirty-six hours.

### Another Shock Would Wreck Works

Engineers report that another shock as severe as the one which upset the little cluster of towns in the valley undoubtedly would wreck the works there.

A break reported in Alamitos canal, one of the waterways of the system, can be repaired without great damage.

While scientists described the shocks as "the resultant of unknown forces," the people here believe that they are along the line of what is known as the San Andreas fault in the earth's crust. This fault runs from the north-central California earthquake of 1906.

Great devastation and complete ruin of the irrigation system, it was stated, probably were averted because of the loose formation of the earth in the valley, which is a live fault line, straight through the shock.

### Surprised That Gates Held.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—F. C. Hermann, former chief engineer in the construction of the Imperial valley irrigation system, said here today that Sharps headway, built of wood and earth, could not but have resistance to severe earthquake shocks. He described the headings as the key to the entire Imperial valley system, with its battery of head gates, through which at times 30,000 gallons of water a second are pumped, feeding four canals which carry water to the orange and acre.

Mr. Hermann expressed surprise that the battery of dams and gates had withstood the shocks already experienced.

The quakes had a direct connection with the mud volcanoes south of Calexico, which are almost continually active. He said there is a live fault line straight through the affected territory and that there is a perfect crater in the Black Butte on the edge of Volcano lake, south of the Mexican line.

### Describes Panic at El Centro.

PASADENA, Cal., June 24.—Dr. E. B. Merchant, who is here today from El Centro, told of the panic which seized the guests in the Barbara Worth Hotel there when the first earthquake shock occurred Tuesday night. He clung to a pillar in the hotel lobby, he said, watching scores of people fleeing to escape into the street.

After the shock was over he hurried to the depot to board a train.

"The first shock lasted about forty seconds," said Dr. Merchant. "It started as a tremor, grew lighter and then increased in force. The shock broke up a piece of the fire wall which crashed into the dining room, and caused other panic ensued, in which men and women flung themselves through the doors and windows in an effort to escape."

### Cycle Racer's Slayer Acquitted.

NEWARK, N. J., June 24.—David Lantingberg was acquitted here yesterday on a charge of manslaughter for killing Floyd A. McFarland, general manager of a local cycle track, and a well known at one time as a cycle racer. Witnesses corroborated Lantingberg's story that he was in the room when the killing occurred at a track here April 17.

# HERDICS TO CEASE RUNNING TO NIGHT

**Metropolitan Coach Company Will Discontinue 16th Street Bus Line.**

## BOND ISSUE REFUSED. CONCERN MUST QUIT

**President S. Dana Lincoln Notifies Public Utilities Commission of Intention.**

Failure to obtain from the public utilities commission authority to issue \$150,000 worth of bonds will result in the Metropolitan Coach Company discontinuing its herdic service on 16th street at 12 o'clock tonight. The company so notified the commission today.

No action was taken by the utilities board, which was in session at the time the communication was delivered. Several months ago the herdic concern threatened to go out of business unless the commission should come to its relief by authorizing the issuance of bonds to the amount of \$150,000, the bond named certain conditions under which it would authorize bonds to the amount of \$118,000, but this plan was not satisfactory to the company.

The difference between the two amounts represented an indebtedness previously incurred which the company was anxious to provide for by bonds.

### Utilities Board's Position.

In a communication to the company under date of April 24 the utilities board suggested that it would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$118,000 to cover cost of present equipment, \$66,000 for new vehicles and \$30,000 for land and garage, making a total of \$107,000. This offer was made on condition that the company reduce the face value of its outstanding stock of \$25,000 to \$10,000. In this event the excess of property value over the par value of the stock would be \$108,000. Allowing 10 per cent for depreciation there would result bonds to the amount of \$118,000.

In rejecting this offer the company stated that the issue of bonds would not mean an increase in its indebtedness, but would mean the company to carry an existing debt, incurred in the establishment of the service, and the time its improvement plans were being executed.

S. Dana Lincoln, president of the Metropolitan Coach Company, could not be located this afternoon. Officials of the utilities commission said they knew of no action they could take in response to the company's notice of its intention to go out of business.

### Operating for Years at Loss.

The company has, for years, been operating at a loss, and has held on endeavoring to make the franchise valuable.

A recent report at hand is that to the Washington public utilities commission, covering the year 1913, the company's losses were \$24,734.65; operating expenses, \$22,654.53, or 92.83 per cent of gross receipts. The company's gross receipts for the year of \$24,734.65, a net loss for the year of \$2,081.12. At the beginning of 1912 the company's gross receipts were \$118,123.31, making the deficit at the close of 1913 \$122,144.19.

The cost of equipment is given as \$22,997.46 and current assets \$1,181.68. Funded debt at the close of 1913 was \$55,606.46 (notes) and current liabilities \$26,001.34.

The line carried 577,539 passengers paying regular fare and carried 243,068 passengers free—on transfers from the Washington Railway and Electric Company's street line.

The officers are S. Dana Lincoln, president; D. C. Cheever, secretary and treasurer, and E. A. Nelson, general superintendent.

### President Lincoln's Letter.

Mr. Lincoln's letter to the public utilities commission was as follows: "Referring to your letter of April 14 and with reference to the previously discussed plan of the Metropolitan Coach Company with respect to our application for permission to issue \$150,000 of bonds, we must repeat that the position taken by the commission is such as to make it impossible for us to finance and therefore impossible to continue the operation of the Metropolitan Coach Company.

"As we have heretofore pointed out, the proposed issue of bonds would not mean an increase in our indebtedness, but would mean the company to carry an existing debt, which was incurred in the establishing and equipping the herdic service, and the time its improvement plans that were being executed.

"We have also expressed the opinion that in applying to the case of this company the commission is taking a position that makes the further attempt to continue operation unprofitable and impossible.

"We are not for this reason obliged to note you that it is the present intention to suspend the operation of the company's vehicles on and after midnight June 24, 1915."

### RECEIVER FOR HERDIC LINE.

**H. S. Wilson Named to Handle Affairs of Metropolitan Coach Co.**

Justice Gould, presiding in Equity Division 2 of the District Supreme Court, has appointed H. S. Wilson receiver of the Metropolitan Coach Company, which operates a line of herdic from 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue to 16th and U streets. The bond of the receiver is \$50,000.

The receivership is the result of a petition filed by James O'Donnell, showing that the company was unable to collect \$500 which he recently recovered against the company. Through Attorney M. J. Colburn, the company filed an answer admitting insolvency and consenting to the receivership. Mr. O'Donnell was represented by Attorneys D. W. Baker and W. E. Leahy.

### ALLIES MAKE NO MOVE

#### LOOKING TOWARD PEACE

BERLIN, June 24.—(By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following: "The official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung declares that notwithstanding reports to the contrary, during the whole war no hostile government has approached Germany, directly or indirectly, with peace offers."

"The imperial government knows nothing of the readiness of any hostile government to make peace."



# SEVEN FISHING CRAFT AND A STEAMER SUNK

**German Submarines Destroy More British Vessels—Finnish Vessel Lost.**

LONDON, June 24.—Seven fishing vessels known as drifters have been sunk by a German submarine off the coast of Scotland. Most of the crews of the fishing boats were saved.

The crews of the boats were taken aboard the American steamship Llama, which reported that the drifters were sunk last night at a point east of the Shetlands.

### Steamer Torpedoed.

The steamer Tunisiana has been torpedoed off Lowestoft by a German submarine. The ship was bound from Montreal to Hull with 5,000 tons of wheat. Her crew landed at Lowestoft.

The British steamer Tunisiana is of 4,220 tons gross, and is 360 feet long. She was built in 1906 at Newcastle. She sailed June 10 from Cape Breton.

The British brigantine Leo was sunk by a German submarine Tuesday fifty miles southeast of Fair Isle, Scotland. The crew were given fifteen minutes in which to take to the boats. They have been landed at Lerwick.

### Swedish Steamers Seized.

The five Swedish steamers seized in the Baltic sea Tuesday by German warships are said to have been the Bergslagen, Nimosa, Fram, Otis and Kippie.

The Bergslagen, owned in Stockholm, is a vessel of 1,520 gross; Nimosa, owned in Helsingborg, 1,604 tons; the Otis, owned in Gothenburg, 1,304 tons. Shipping records do not mention steamers known as the Fram or Kippie, which are of Swedish ownership.

### BELGIAN FORCES SEIZE KISSITRIES IN AFRICA

HAVRE, June 24.—A dispatch from the Belgian Congo to Belgian minister of colonies announces that a Belgian column has captured Kissitries, an important station in the German colony, situated on the northeast bank of Lake Ruvu, in German East Africa.

### Possibly 50,000 Customers Lost for You.

It is safe to say that there is a possible customer in each of the 50,000 families and more who depend upon The Sunday Star for "merchandising news" every week.

About 25,000 of these families are in the northwest, 8,000 in the northeast and 7,000 in the southeast and southwest; 10,000 are in a hundred nearby towns within trading distance of Washington. The balance of The Star's Sunday circulation of 52,550 last Sunday was of copies sent to those living farther away from Washington.

### Advertising is the news of what is in the stores.

If your advertisement is not in next Sunday's Star you are missing the opportunity of telling some one in each of 50,000 homes of the buying opportunities in your store.

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# A DIPLOMATIST WITHOUT FRILLS IS SECRETARY OF STATE.

Robert Lansing's rise to fame and power in recent months is unparalleled in the nation's history. The story of his training in diplomacy is an unusual one. Read it in The Sunday Star.

# PHILADELPHIA SUGGESTED FOR G. O. P. CONVENTION

**Is in Line With General Plan for Nomination of a "Business Man's Candidate."**

Philadelphia for the meeting place of the next republican national convention? This is the intimation which came today from sources in contact with influential men of the republican national committee. It was said that a movement is now on foot to create interest among the national committee members in favor of selecting the Quaker city as the convention city. The time and place for holding the convention will be designated by the republican national committee at a meeting to be held in Washington early in December.

The suggestion that the convention should come east is thought to be part of a general plan for the nomination of a "business man's candidate," and the framing of a conservative platform, which now is pretty thoroughly understood by all republican leaders. Philadelphia entertained the republican convention which nominated McKinley and Roosevelt. McKinley was assassinated and Roosevelt, well, the superlatives will draw their breath in the logic of the convention being "unlucky" for republicans.

Vigorous opposition from western republicans is expected on the ground to stop near the horses (Penrose and Barnes), and for fear that the standard atmosphere of the republican party, which has been breathing the air of republicanism, besides, many republicans are in the logic of the convention city by reason of its accessibility. The proposed selection of Philadelphia is said to be fought in the national committee, it is said.

### J. J. HILL CHAIR FOUNDED.

Harvard Graduate School of Business Establishes Professorship.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 24.—Founding of the James J. Hill professorship of transportation in the Harvard Graduate School of Business administration with an endowment of \$125,000 was announced by President Lowell in his address to the Harvard alumni assembled for commencement today.

The seventy-four donors of the money include railroad presidents, bankers and other friends and admirers of the former president of the Great Northern railway, who have made the new chair in honor of Mr. Hill because of his accomplishments as a builder and operator of railroads.

In offering the professorship, Mr. Lowell said that there was a place and need for instruction in the fundamental principles of railroad operation and administration.

### MILITIA TO BE HOUSED IN L STREET ARMORY

**Will Have Privilege of Drilling in Convention Hall, Announces Brig. Gen. Harvey.**

The National Guard of the District of Columbia, rather, the reorganized regiment, will be housed shortly after July 1 in the armory on L street northwest between 4th and 5th streets and adjacent to Convention Hall. This was definitely decided today and an announcement to that effect made by Brig. Gen. William E. Harvey, commanding the District of Columbia Militia.

In addition to the armory proper, the guard will have the privilege of using Convention Hall for drill purposes for three nights a week from October to May 30, the drill period. The drill space inside, according to Gen. Harvey, will be three times as large as that now available for the guard.

The company quarters, which were also declared, will be larger, brighter and more inviting. Each company is to have two rooms and a large locker room for storing property. Gen. Harvey would not, at this time, say how much rental would be paid for the new armory.

### LUSITANIA RELIEF FUND NOW TOTALS \$100,000

LONDON, June 24.—At a meeting of the committee formed for the purpose of giving relief to sufferers from the Lusitania disaster, held yesterday, it was announced that only \$100,000 had been subscribed, whereas for the Titanic relief committee \$248,000 (\$2,000,000) and for the Empress of Ireland committee \$27,000 (\$255,000) had been raised.

# TURK FORCES FAIL TO CHECK FRENCH

**Paris Announces Continued Successes After Sharp Fighting Along Dardanelles.**

## RUSSIANS DEFEATED. SAYS CONSTANTINOPLE

**Moslems Claim to Have Captured Positions Over Two-Mile Front in Caucasus.**

PARIS, June 24.—French forces, after severe fighting, continue to make material advances against the Turks defending the Gallipoli peninsula, according to latest official communications.

The Turkish forces in the Caucasus, which recently have undertaken a new offensive movement, are said to have won a fresh victory. An announcement from Constantinople says the Turks captured positions along a front of nearly two miles in the fighting in the direction of Otl, the Russians feeling eastward.

The first French official communication regarding the Dardanelles fighting says: "Tuesday the expeditionary corps in the orient attacked the Turkish lines on two-thirds of the front. After an artillery preparation the infantry sailed from the trenches with superb spirit. Our left, in a single hour, carried two lines of the enemy's trenches, and these they held notwithstanding violent and numerous counter attacks."

### Turks Make Temporary Gain.

"To the right, on more difficult ground, the struggle continued throughout the day on the ruins of the Turkish works which had been razed by the artillery. The enemy, bringing up without cessation fresh troops, had succeeded in retaking these entrenchments when a battalion of the Foreign Legion and a battalion of Zouaves, in a bayonet assault, carried the position in ten minutes."

This brilliant charge decided the issue and finished for the day the efforts of the Turks to regain the ground lost.

### Enemy Is Decimated.

"In a counter offensive on our right Wednesday morning the enemy was decimated without having achieved any gain."

"Summing up, the day ended with success along the whole line, despite the desperate nature of the struggle. We took some prisoners, among whom were several officers."

"The battalions Saint Louis has effectively bombarded the batteries on the Asiatic side. At our left the British army gave us efficacious support. Everything confirms that the enemy's losses were very heavy."

"The important point is that we have occupied the ground which commands the head of the ravine of Kereves. The British and French forces, defended with the utmost determination for several months, using all their resources to hold it."

### Reviews Land Operations.

A second official note made public in Paris today gives details of land operations on the north side of the Dardanelles between June 1 and 8 and recites that as a result of attacks by the French and the British a gain of from 150 to 500 yards along a front of over a mile was made. British troops took 500 prisoners, and the text of the communication follows:

"Our offensive movement during the last two weeks of the month of May had been gradual, the line moving forward in small sections and making it the right on our advantage point to the next point of support."

"But, June 4, the whole line was ordered to advance. We kept the enemy occupied at all points simultaneously, thus preventing him from bringing up reserves at any one point, and at the same time gave our men further opportunity to organize the positions already captured by them."

### Bombardment Begun.

At about 11 o'clock in the morning the bombardment of the enemy position was begun. Owing to a long period of dry weather huge clouds of dust were thrown up by the shells and were blown back to our lines by a north wind, a condition which made our firing difficult. The enemy made only an occasional reply to the hall of our 75 guns. Toward noon our aeroplanes reported that all of the enemy's trenches and positions had been shelled, and that the enemy's position on the right bank of the river, near Niznow, had been shelled. The enemy's position on the right bank of the river, near Niznow, had been shelled. The enemy's position on the right bank of the river, near Niznow, had been shelled.

### British Troops Charge.

"As the allies advanced the bayonets of the men and the swords of their officers gleamed under the bright sun. The principal attack was made upon the Turkish position located opposite the British trenches. British soldiers charged these trenches of the enemy, and found a majority of the Turkish defenders had been killed by the machine shells."

"Without stopping at their first success, our allies charged again and were successful in occupying the second line of trenches. At this point they were given support which permitted them to turn about and attack and capture a Turkish redoubt which still held out. They took, also, four machine guns, and the right and left of the first line trenches, and gained ground approximately 500 yards in depth."

### Simultaneous Charge.

"The French charged simultaneously with the British against the Turkish positions situated in front of Kereves Dere. The first line was soon taken, as was also a Turkish fortress, which before vital parts of the nation can be reached. Therefore Germany has a hopeless task in attempting to force the hands of Grand Duke Nicholas."

### Will Not Accept Battle.

"Lemberg really is a very secondary matter both from the German and Russian point of view. The Russians will not accept battle unless the Germans accept some sort of error, but will create the policy of wearing down the Germans until the time comes for a move."

Russian official communication received here confirms the statement of the Austrians and Germans that Lemberg was evacuated Tuesday and continued to retreat on a new front. An official statement issued at Vienna under date of Tuesday, but which was delayed in reaching London, describes

# ALL RUSS ARMY ARE FORCED BACK

**Only Exception in Eastern Arena Is Small Strips Along Dniester.**

## FOE'S GENERAL RETREAT GOES ON, SAYS BERLIN

**Germans Said to Have Laid Plans for Another Attempt to Capture Warsaw.**

### PETROGRAD SEES LONG WAR

Russians Realize That Conflict Is In Preliminary Stages—Fall of Lemberg Is Officially Admitted.

LONDON, June 24.—With the exception of a small front along the River Dniester all the armies of Russia are either within or on their own frontiers.

A dispatch from Amsterdam to the Central News says that the Germans, following their victory in Galicia, have already made preparations for another attempt to capture Warsaw. According to this dispatch, German troops from Galicia already have been transferred to the Bzura front, west of Warsaw.

The fall of Lemberg is being followed, according to Berlin advice, by a general Russian retreat over a wide front. In the Lemberg district the victorious Austro-German armies are said to be driving the Russians eastward, while to the west the armies of Emperor Nicholas are falling back from the country northwest of Przemyśl, near the Russian border, and as far north as the district of Kielce, in Russian Poland, about 100 miles south of Warsaw.

### Offensive Power Passes.

Heavy fighting was reported to the north of Lemberg even before the fall of this city, and the Russian commander-in-chief of the Russian forces in the field, may have had some difficulty in withdrawing his men to their new lines along the River Bug. Military critics here are admitting reluctantly today that the power of offensive has passed for some time from the hands of the Russians.

The Russian retreat through Galicia, entailing the evacuation of Lemberg, is likened by Russian critics to Gen. Joffre's retreat to the Marne in the early part of the war. They explain that such a retreat is a Russian disaster. The Russian retreat, they say, is now equivalent to defeat. As Gen. Joffre was not afraid to permit the German army to advance, the Russian retreat is not to be alarmed by the approach of the Austro-German forces to Russian territory.

### Dniester Situation.

Thus far the German operations in the region of Lemberg have exerted no apparent effect on the situation along the Dniester river, according to Petrograd. The German advance to the north of this river, which for weeks marked the southeastern fighting front, have the Austro-Germans maintained a permanent position on the right bank.

Here in the region near Niznow, Petrograd is so admirable and complete the Germans have been successfully held, according to Petrograd, and no serious danger to the Russian position is in evidence here as a result of the Russian evacuation of Lemberg. Russian observers are optimistic regarding the early recapture of the Galician capital.

### War in Early Stages.

Discussing the situation which necessitated the Russian retreat in Galicia, the Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent says: "The Russian now realize that the war is still in its preliminary stages. The enemy's national military organization is so admirable and complete the allies must have time, many months, perhaps years, to wear down the German army, and then create the policy of wearing down the Germans until the time comes for a move."

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### Germany Realizes Mistake.

"The Galician campaign shows that Germany at least has realized the mistake made earlier in the war of attacking Russia, which really of all the allies was best prepared for war, and therefore ought to have been dealt with first. The Germans can expect an initial error only by bringing Russia to a decisive battle, but Russia has a vast army and resources, and before vital parts of the nation can be reached. Therefore Germany has a hopeless task in attempting to force the hands of Grand Duke Nicholas."

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